

## PHILIPPINE SLAVERY CHARGES SUPPORTED

Report to War Department  
Corroborates Assertion of  
Dean Worcester.

### LITTLE CHILDREN SOLD

Senator Borah to Introduce  
Measure Calling for  
the Abolition of  
Bondage.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Sept. 20.—The Secretary of War has taken up the question of slavery in the Philippines, an expose of which was made recently by Dean C. Worcester, until recently Secretary of Interior of the Philippines, who also charged that the War Department had suppressed facts that he had reported.

Senator Borah some months ago introduced a resolution calling for information as to slavery in the islands, but the War Department has never furnished it. Senator Borah said today that he would introduce a bill in the Senate calling for the abolition of slavery.

To-day Secretary Garrison made public a report received from M. H. Phipps, insular auditor of the Philippine government, who, at the request of Mr. Worcester, made an investigation, utilizing his agents stationed in different provinces. The results of this investigation show that slavery and traffic in human beings exist to a material extent, mostly among the hill tribes. Prices of children vary, running from 20 to 200 pesos. Peonage is prevalent, too, Mr. Phipps's agents report. Much of the evidence in the reports, however, is based on hearsay and general knowledge of conditions, and many of the district auditors say that actual proof of slavery is practically impossible to procure, because of the reticence, not only of slave holders, but of all who have information.

### Worcester's Charges Sustained.

In submitting his report Mr. Phipps says: "I have no hesitancy in saying that I think the charges of Secretary Worcester, that slavery exists in the Philippines, are fully sustained. A question has been raised as to the term 'slavery,' saying that it was not a legalized institution in the Philippines, such as it was in the United States."

"I do not think that the question of the legality of slavery enters into the question of facts as to whether or not slavery exists, as slavery exists in many countries, which, perhaps, have no statutes on the subject at all, so that human slavery is a condition of human beings where one human being keeps another human being in a state of servitude or bondage; and where one person is subject to the will or command of another; where the slave is obliged to labor for a master without the consent of the servant. All the conditions that enter into such a definition of slavery exist in the Philippines, and I am quite certain that his excellency, the Governor General, and Secretary Worcester, will be sustained in their allegations that slavery exists in the Philippines."

"The almost universal report made to me by each person who had been asked to investigate was that slavery in some form existed, to his personal knowledge; with a number it is a form of peonage which is the most extensive form of slavery practiced here; with many others, as will be noted by the reports submitted here, it is the barter and sale of human beings by one person to another, who holds such persons so sold to him in absolute subjugation, and they perform duties and labor for him without compensation further than scanty clothing and, in many instances, indifferent food."

### Negrito Servants Slaves.

"One man told me confidentially that practically every Negrito servant in these parts had originally been bought. He explained that they are generally bought when quite young and kept as slaves until they become old enough to shift for themselves; that they are kept in servitude throughout their minority; that when they reach the age of Negrito discretion they learn that there is no law which compels them to remain in servitude, and that if they are dissatisfied after they learn their rights in the matter, they leave the owner's house and either return to the mountains or seek employment—the latter being the more usual, as, after they have been away from their native hills from childhood they have lost all connection with the hill people and have no occasion to return to the mountains."

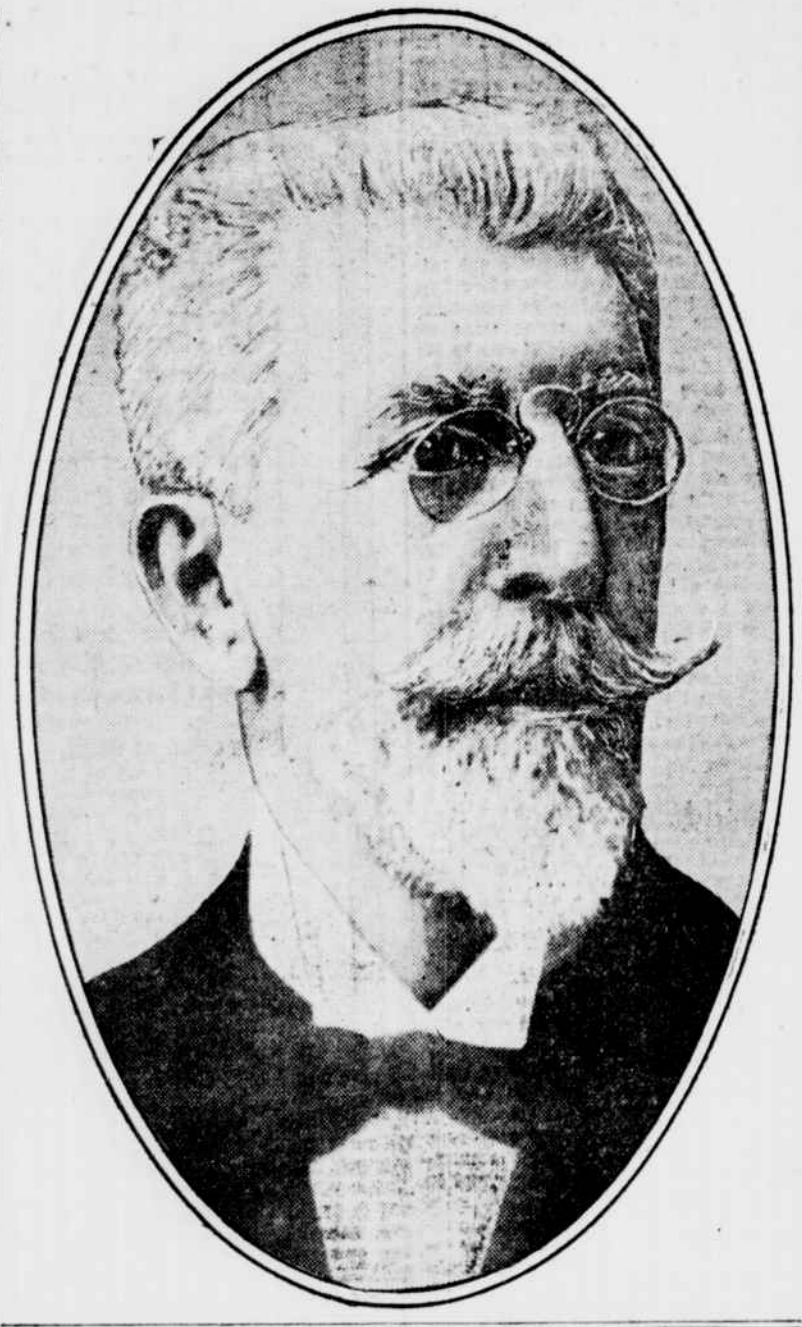
"This seems to be the limit of the slavery as in vogue here. It is confined to Negritos, and lasts until the slave knows that he may escape with impunity. When many of them learn their rights they do not leave their masters, as they have better homes than they could otherwise provide for themselves."

Mr. Stiver then describes how a slave is bought. One who desires to make such a purchase sends up into the mountains to a chief of a Negrito tribe. The bargain is made for the delivery of a boy or girl, as desired, at a price of from 50 to 100 or 120 pesos, the chief to deliver the child to some person who will, in turn, deliver it to the purchaser and get the money in payment. Mr. Stiver's informant was unable to say how the chief obtained the children.

For a child to become a slave through a system of binding a marriage is a common thing, and slavery is more apt, so one man told Mr. Stiver, to occur in this way than in any other. He sets forth an example. A marriage is arranged between a young man and young woman. The bridegroom's father must pay the father of the girl a certain sum of money. The sum is sometimes so high as to make payment by the poor father of the bridegroom impossible.

"This difficulty is overcome in some cases by an agreement that the bridegroom's father give the bride's father a 'life'—to translate a native term literally, the payment of a 'life' is a greater consideration than any other and ties the marriage knot, says the report, exceptionally tight. The bridegroom's father in due course gives the bride's father a 'life' in the form of a slave child. Where the slave comes from Mr. Stiver's informant does not know. He is usually of a different tribe and passes through

GENERAL JOSE MANUEL HERNANDEZ (EL MOCHO).



## HUERTA'S BREAK WITH CONGRESS MAY END RULE

Wilson Watching Situation Over  
Failure to Confirm Tamariz as  
Minister of Instruction.

### BRITO AGAIN IN CAPITAL

General Keeping Promise to Re-  
turn to New Orleans to  
Meet Federal Author-  
ities To-morrow.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Sept. 20.—President Wilson is watching the situation in Mexico City, where the Chamber of Deputies has refused to confirm President Huerta's nomination of Eduardo Tamariz, scion of an old Mexican family which has long been a power in the Catholic party, to be Minister of Public Instruction. It had been supposed here that Huerta was in complete control of his Congress, and the break has caused surprise. Officials watch with great interest for developments. Constitutionalists in Washington are gleeful and declare that this is the beginning of Huerta's end.

Supporters of Huerta, however, declare that it is simply a matter of internal politics and that in all big things of a national nature, and particularly concerning Huerta's predominance, the Congress will unhesitatingly support him. It is explained that there is natural opposition to a Catholic for the post of Minister of Public Instruction, for the reason that there are many who fear the schools of the country might be made partisan in a religious way.

General Manuel Castillo Brito, Governor of the State of Campeche, who he calls the Independent and Sovereign State of Campeche, he being the leader of the revolution in that section, passed through Washington to-night, en route to New Orleans, where he has an engagement on Monday with the United States federal authorities. General Brito was arrested in New Orleans early in August, on a charge preferred by the Huerta government, which claims, in representations made to the State Department asking for Brito's extradition, that Brito stole some thousands of pesos of the government's money when he left Campeche. It is unofficially related that, in leaving, General Brito killed two federal soldiers who were sent to capture him.

Upon his arrival in New Orleans Brito was arrested. There grew out of his arrest charges against an agent of the Department of Justice, who, it was said, had made an arrangement to let Brito slip through the lines for a consideration of \$500. This plot, which Brito himself is said to have exposed, fell through. The Department of Justice's agent was recently dismissed from the service for "lack of judgment." The charge of bribery was not pushed.

The laws of extradition give the Mexican government forty days in which to submit proofs backing up the charges upon which the arrest was made. These have now arrived. General Brito was released on \$10,000 bail. At first he was obliged to remain in New Orleans, but later he was given permission to go away, provided he did not leave the limits of the United States, and also provided that he would return to New Orleans next Monday. He is now keeping his promise. His friends say that the evidence which has been presented to the court in New Orleans is altogether insufficient to hold him.

General Brito was here several days ago and has since been in Philadelphia and New York. He came from Mexico for a council of war with fellow revolutionists in the United States, and particularly to see General Escudero, the chief of all the constitutionalists here. In carrying on his own revolution in Campeche he has been hampered by the lack of communication with the Northern rebels, and his friends here say that to get in touch with them furnished the motive for his trip to this country.

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### TALK OF HUERTA QUITTING IN FAVOR OF GAMBOA

Opposition to Tamariz Opens  
Fight on Issue of Church  
Party Influence.

Mexico City, Sept. 20.—Political affairs in Mexico have undergone a marked change in the last few days. The Liberal party's defiance of President Huerta in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, growing out of opposition to the appointment of Eduardo Tamariz, one of the leaders of the Catholic party, as Minister of Public Instruction appears to have opened the fight squarely on the issue of the Catholic party influence in government affairs, with the Liberals and affiliated elements in Congress lined up against it.

Rumors regarding the action which President Huerta is likely to take went so far today as to deal with the possibility of his dissolving Congress, to rid himself of opposition from that source, and backing Federico Gamboa, the Foreign Minister, as his choice for the Presidency in the coming elections.

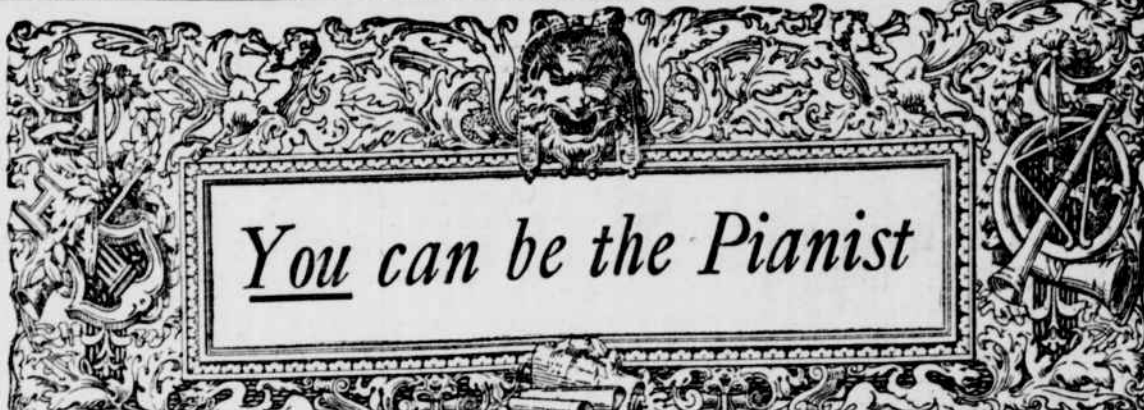
Other rumors were that General Huerta would bring about a postponement of the elections pending the pacification of the country, and that he would either remain in the Presidency or retire in favor of Minister Gamboa.

No one rumor appears to have better foundation than another. President Huerta declared himself on the subject of the possible dissolution of Congress, saying that he has no intention of going to that extremity. While it was authoritatively stated a few days ago that General Huerta had determined to recall General Felix Diaz, pursuant to a settled plan of action, it is now said that he has abandoned that course. So far as can be ascertained he has not yet recalled General Diaz.

In the face of overwhelming odds against him in the Chamber of Deputies, General Huerta said that he would consider the withdrawal of the appointment of Tamariz, or might possibly shift him to some other ministry where there would be less antagonism. Action the Catholic party will take to-morrow in convention, party will take to-morrow in convention, party will take to-morrow in convention.

In view of Federico Gamboa is the only one figuring to-night in the gossip as the probable choice of the party, although it is said that a compromise candidate might be selected. Because of Señor Gamboa's very recent appearance as a political factor he is not widely known among the delegates.

Just when and where this contemplated uprising will take place is not divulged, but General Hernandez went away to be near the scene of conflict



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## "EL MOCHO" SAILS TO DEPOSE GOMEZ

Continued from first page.

dent Gomez. "Our movement depends largely on public opinion for its success," said General Hernandez.

It was in response to this public opinion that General Hernandez decided a few days ago to sail away. For a year the general, aided by several secretaries and typewriters in his hotel apartment, had kept in correspondence with his friends at home and his agents in various parts of the West Indies. Also he has kept the alleged wrongdoings of the Gomez government before the American people and before the State Department at Washington.

He paid a visit to Secretary Bryan in Washington a month and a half ago to acquaint the Secretary of State of the conditions in his country. He declared he had held off until now because he was unwilling to disturb the peace of the republic if the necessary governmental reforms he advocated could be introduced by the administration that was scheduled to succeed that of President Gomez next April.

The elections for Congressmen, who in turn would choose the President, were to have begun on September 15. The advice that reached General Hernandez were that the elections were not called, which meant there could be no congressional election of a President in April, and consequently that Gomez would continue in office another four years. The constitution of Venezuela forbids two consecutive terms for the incumbent of the Presidency.

### Gomez in Role of Dictator.

President Gomez has made it possible to perpetuate himself in power by suspending the constitution and declaring himself dictator, on the pretext that the "revolution" started by the Castro partisans made such action necessary. This "revolt," or whatever there was of it, has been suppressed, but General Gomez continues as dictator, with the constitution still suspended.

General Hernandez insisted the "Castro revolution" was a "farce," largely fomented by the Caracas government to enable President Gomez to serve four years more. Seeing there would be no hope for reforms for at least four years, because of what "El Mocho" called the usurpation of power by General Gomez, he made up his mind to act, abandoning the treatment he was under at the hands of a physician to answer the call.

Just when and where this contemplated uprising will take place is not divulged, but General Hernandez went away to be near the scene of conflict

at the earnest solicitation of his partisans, who insisted he must lead the revolt. They wanted him near at hand when the fireworks are set off.

Only this much is known of his plans. He will meet in San Juan Dr. Leopoldo Baptista, formerly Secretary General of the Venezuelan government, who has occupied many high offices in his country. Dr. Baptista arrived in New York a few months ago, after fleeing from Venezuela to escape imprisonment by order of President Gomez on account of his plain spoken views in opposition to those held by the President.

Dr. Baptista remained in New York long enough to assure General Hernandez he meant to enlist in his cause and then he sailed for Europe. He will arrive in Porto Rico from Europe about the same time General Hernandez gets there. Then, probably together, the enemies of Gomez will go to Curaçao, Dutch West Indies. Several of the military leaders of the Hernandez movement are there.

Among them are General Olivares and General Davila, Davila having been one of the best fighters in the army under General Castro when Castro was President, but Davila has deserted his former leader for Hernandez.

### Port of Spain Rallying Point.

After consulting with his followers in Curaçao, General Hernandez will go to Port of Spain, Trinidad, where more of his warriors await his coming. After he has made his observations the general will finally decide on what action to take. If he is of the same mood then as he was yesterday, when he sailed, that action will mean war.

Before he left here General Hernandez asked again that it be emphasized that he had no interest in General Castro and was in no way associated with the former President or his followers.

General Hernandez was formerly Venezuelan Minister at Washington. He served under President Castro, but being a man of political independence he relinquished that office rather than countenance the official actions of Castro. He became a member of the Council of Government when President Gomez assumed office, but disagreeing with him he decided to go into exile in preference to endorsing by his official position the government of Gomez, which "El Mocho" declared was a continuation of the policies of General Castro.

General Hernandez has been in many battles and has been wounded on the field eighteen times. His sobriquet of "El Mocho," which is Spanish for "The Maimed," is the result of his loss of two fingers in one of the battles in which he fought. He has a large following in Venezuela.

He said before sailing: "It is a well known fact that tyrants cannot see beyond their own convenience. Under existing conditions the only power that

could dislodge them from their usurped positions would be the very same power which placed them in charge. Therefore we shall avail by that means to make them respect the law and not to substitute their own will for the constitution."

"I favor a peaceful solution, but not to the extent that I should abide by the outrages and vexations which have astonished the civilized world."

## GIRL WON'T GIVE UP MONEY

Clings to Cash Given to Her by Absconding Cashier.

Effie McMin, the Tennessee girl who was left in the lurch by John C. Schildknecht, the \$20-a-week cashier who absconded with \$25,000 of the funds of the Washburn-Crosby flour milling company after the pair cut a wide swath posing as man and wife last summer at the Garden City Hotel, refused yesterday before Commissioner Gilchrist to turn over the money she put in bank to the receiver in Schildknecht's bankruptcy proceedings.

"I saved a good part of it myself, why should I give it up?" she asked of William Lesser, counsel for the Washburn-Crosby concern. "John didn't spend all his money on me. He knew other women. He was a liberal spender. He liked a good time, but I advised him to save some of his money. I didn't want fine furs all the time. I'm not that sort of a girl. He insisted on making plans for taking me and my maid to Europe to visit old castles in Spain, and spent one whole day in steamship office getting tourists' folders to select the best line. Of course, we didn't go."

"I never caught him in a lie, consequently I believed him when he said he was to inherit several millions when he became thirty-one years old. I never saw his parents. He said they were in Europe."

John Kleefeld, superintendent of the apartment house where Schildknecht and Miss McMin lived, testified that Nicholas Vaccarelli, brother of "Paul Kelly," rented the apartment and seemed to be the "boss." He came and went without regard to Schildknecht, Kleefeld said.

Mr. Lesser tried to make Miss McMin tell the names of her parents, to whom she frequently sent money. She refused, on the ground that it would "degrade" her. Commissioner Gilchrist sustained her contention.

## ELEVEN IN AERIAL DERBY

Gustave Hamel Wins on 95-Mile 'Round London Course.

London, Sept. 20.—The "Aerial Derby," an aeroplane race over ninety-five miles, the course forming a complete circuit of London, was flown to-day and attracted eleven entries. The aeroplanes started from the aerodrome at Hendon, the first flying machine leaving at exactly 4 o'clock and the others at intervals of one minute. W. L. Brock, the only American aviator in the race, who was the third to start, finished sixth. The other competitors were two Frenchmen, a Swiss and seven Englishmen.

Gustave Hamel, English, who started last, finished first and won a gold cup valued at \$500 as well as a prize of £1,000 in cash.